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Title 76, Chapter 5, Part 2 drafted by Victoria
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    LONG TITLE
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    General Description:
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           This bill
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    Highlighted Provisions:
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           This bill:
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    Money Appropriated in this Bill:
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           None
    Other Special Clauses:
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           None
    List of sections affected:
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23
    AMENDS:
    76-5-201
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    76-5-202
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    76-5-203
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    76-5-204
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    76-5-205
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    76-5-205.5
    76-5-206
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#### WORKING DRAFT -- FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

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76-5-207
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    76-5-207.5
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    76-5-208
    76-5-209
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    REPEALS:
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    76-5-210
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    Statutory text:
38
           76-5-201. Criminal homicide -- [Elements -- ] Designations of offenses --
    Exceptions.
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40
           [(1) (a) Except as provided in Subsections (3) and (4), a person commits criminal
    homicide if the person intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, with criminal negligence, or acting
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42
    with a mental state otherwise specified in the statute defining the offense, causes the death
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    of another human being, including an unborn child at any stage of its development.
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           (b) There shall be no cause of action for criminal homicide for the death of an unborn
    child caused by an abortion, as defined in Section 76-7-301.
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46
           (2) Criminal homicide is aggravated murder, murder, manslaughter, child abuse
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    homicide, homicide by assault, negligent homicide, or automobile homicide.]
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           (1)(a) As used in this section, "abortion" has the same meaning as that term is
    defined in Section 76-7-301.
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           (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
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51
           (2) The following are criminal homicide:
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           (a) aggravated murder;
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           (b) murder;
           (c) manslaughter;
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           (d) child abuse;
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           (e) homicide;
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           (f) homicide by assault;
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           (g) negligent homicide; and
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           (h) automobile homicide.
60
           [(3) A person] (3) Notwithstanding Subsection (2), an actor is not guilty of criminal
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    homicide [of an unborn child if] if:
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           (a) the death of an unborn child is caused by an abortion;
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63 (b) the sole reason for the death of [the] an unborn child is that the [person] actor: 64 [<del>(a)</del>] (i) refused to consent to: [(i)] (A) medical treatment; or 65 66 [(ii)] (B) a cesarean section; or 67 [(b)] (ii) failed to follow medical advice[-]; or 68 (4) A woman is not guilty of criminal homicide of her own unborn child if the death of 69 her unborn child] (c) a woman causes the death of her own unborn child, and the death: 70 [(a)] (i) is caused by a criminally negligent act or reckless act of the woman; and 71 [(b)] (ii) is not caused by an intentional or knowing act of the woman. 72 76-5-202. Aggravated murder -- Penalties -- Affirmative defense and special 73 mitigation -- Separate offense. 74 (1) Criminal homicide constitutes aggravated murder if the actor intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another under any of the following circumstances: 75 76 (a) the homicide was committed by a person who is] 77 VA NOTE: I HAVE CHANGED THE XREF FOR SOME OF THESE 78 DEFINITIONS. WHICH I BROUGHT TO THE BEGINNING INSTEAD OF EMBEDDED IN 79 THE LANGUAGE, THAT ONLY REFERENCED A CHAPTER CONTAINING THE 80 DEFINITION. WHERE A SPECIFIC TERM WAS USED, BUT NOT DEFINED IN A CHAPTER, I LEFT A GENERAL REFERENCE TO THE CHAPTER (E.G. SEE SECOND 81 82 DEFINITION OF "PEACE OFFICER") 83 (1)(a) As used in this section: (i) "Correctional officer" means the same that term is defined in Section 53-13-104. 84 (ii) "Emergency responder" means the same as that term is defined in Section 85 53-2b-102. 86 87 (iii) "Federal officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 53-13-106. (iv) "Law enforcement officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section 88 89 53-13-103. 90 (v) "Peace officer" means: 91 (A) a correctional officer, a federal officer, a law enforcement officer, or special function officer; or 92 93 (B) any other individual who may exercise peace officer authority in accordance with 94 Title 53, Chapter 13, Peace Officer Classifications.

95	(vi) "Special function officer" means the same as that term is defined in Section
96	<u>53-13-105.</u>
97	(vii) "Target a law enforcement officer" means an act: VA NOTE: REPEALED 76-5-
98	210 AND MOVED HERE
99	(A) involving the unlawful use of force and violence against a law enforcement officer;
100	(B) that causes serious bodily injury or death; and
101	(C) that is in furtherance of political or social objectives in order to intimidate or coerce
102	a civilian population or to influence or affect the conduct of a government or a unit of
103	government.
104	(viii) "Weapon of mass destruction" means the same as that term is defined in
105	<u>76-10-401.</u>
106	(b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
107	VA NOTE: I HAVE REMOVED REFERENCES TO "VICTIM" AND REPLACED WITH
108	"INDIVIDUAL" HOWEVER NOTE ISSUES WITH 3RD PARTIES
109	(2)(a) An actor commits aggravated murder if the actor intentionally or knowingly
110	causes the death of an individual under any of the following circumstances:
111	(i) the actor committed homicide while confined in a jail or other correctional institution;
112	[(b) the homicide was committed] (ii) (A) the actor committed homicide incident to
113	one act, scheme, course of conduct, or criminal episode during which two or more [persons]
114	individuals were killed[-,]; or [during which the actor attempted to kill one or more persons in
115	addition to the victim who was killed;]
116	(B) the actor, during commission of the homicide, attempted to kill a third party in
117	addition to the individual who was killed;
118	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> the actor knowingly created a great risk of death to a [ <del>person</del> ] <u>third party</u>
119	other than the [ <del>victim</del> ] <u>individual who was killed</u> and the actor;
120	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(iv)</u> the <u>actor committed</u> homicide [ <del>was committed</del> ] incident to an act, scheme,
121	course of conduct, or criminal episode during which the actor committed or attempted to
122	commit aggravated robbery, robbery, rape, rape of a child, object rape, object rape of a child,
123	forcible sodomy, sodomy upon a child, forcible sexual abuse, sexual abuse of a child,
124	aggravated sexual abuse of a child, child abuse as [defined] described in Subsection
125	76-5-109(2)(a), or aggravated sexual assault, aggravated arson, arson, aggravated burglary,
126	burglary, aggravated kidnapping, or kidnapping, or child kidnapping;

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[<del>(e)</del>] (v) the actor committed homicide [<del>was committed</del>] incident to one act, scheme,
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      course of conduct, or criminal episode during which the actor committed the crime of abuse
      or desecration of a dead human body as [defined] described in Subsection 76-9-704(2)(e);
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            [ft] (vi) the actor committed homicide [was committed] for the purpose of avoiding
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      or preventing an arrest of the [defendant] actor or another individual by a peace officer
      acting under color of legal authority or for the purpose of effecting the [defendant's or
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      another's actor's or another individual's escape from lawful custody;
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            [<del>(a)</del>] (vii) the actor committed homicide [<del>was committed</del>] for pecuniary gain;
135
            [(h)] (viii) the [defendant] actor committed, [or] engaged, or employed another
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      [person] individual to commit the homicide [pursuant to] under an agreement or contract
      for remuneration or the promise of remuneration for commission of the homicide;
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            (ix) the actor previously committed or was convicted of:
            (A) aggravated murder under this section;
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            [(ii)] (B) attempted aggravated murder under this section;
            [(iii)] (C) murder, under Section 76-5-203;
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            [(iv)] (D) attempted murder, under Section 76-5-203; or
            [(v)] (E) an offense committed in another jurisdiction which if committed in this state
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      would be a violation of a crime listed in this Subsection [(1)] (2) (i);
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            (x) the actor was previously convicted of:
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            (h) aggravated assault, punishable as a second degree felony under
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      Subsection 76-5-103(2);
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            (Hi) (B) mayhem, under Section 76-5-105;
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            (c) kidnapping, under Section 76-5-301;
            [(iv)] (D) child kidnapping, under Section 76-5-301.1;
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            [(v)] (E) aggravated kidnapping, under Section 76-5-302;
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            [(vi)] (F) rape, under Section 76-5-402;
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            [(vii)] (G) rape of a child, under Section 76-5-402.1;
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            [(viii)] (H) object rape, under Section 76-5-402.2;
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            (ix) object rape of a child, under Section 76-5-402.3:
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            [(x)] (J) forcible sodomy, under Section 76-5-403;
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            [(xi)] (K) sodomy on a child, under Section 76-5-403.1;
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            [(xii)] (L) aggravated sexual abuse of a child, under Section 76-5-404.1;
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             [(xiii)] (M) aggravated sexual assault, under Section 76-5-405;
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             [(xiv)] (N) aggravated arson, under Section 76-6-103;
             [(xv)] (O) aggravated burglary, under Section 76-6-203;
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             [(xvi)] (P) aggravated robbery, under Section 76-6-302;
             [(xvii)] (Q) felony discharge of a firearm, under Section 76-10-508.1; or
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             [(xviii)] (F) an offense committed in another jurisdiction which if committed in this
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      state would be a violation of a crime listed in this Subsection \left[\frac{(1)(i)}{(1)}\right] (2)(a)(x);
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             [(k)] (xi) the actor committed homicide [was committed] for the purpose of:
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             (A) preventing a witness from testifying;
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             (H) preventing a person from providing evidence or participating in any legal
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      proceedings or official investigation;
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             [(iii)] (C) retaliating against a person for testifying, providing evidence, or
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      participating in any legal proceedings or official investigation; or
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             (iv) (D) disrupting or hindering any lawful governmental function or enforcement of
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      laws;
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             (th) (xii) the [victim] individual who is killed is or has been a local, state, or federal
      public official, or a candidate for public office, and the homicide is based on, is caused by, or
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      is related to that official position, act, capacity, or candidacy;
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             [(m)] (xiii) the [victim] individual who is killed is on duty in a verified position VA
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      NOTE: DEFINE? or the homicide is based on, is caused by, or is related to the [victim's]
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      individual's who was killed position, and the actor knew, or reasonably should have known,
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      that the [victim] individual who was killed holds or has held the position of:
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             (i) a law enforcement officer, correctional officer, special function officer, or any other
      peace officer as defined in Title 53, Chapter 13, Peace Officer Classifications (A) a peace
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      officer:
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             (B) an executive officer, prosecuting officer, jailer, or prison official;
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             [(iii)] (C) a firefighter, search and rescue personnel, emergency medical personnel,
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      ambulance personnel, or any other emergency responder [as defined in Section 53-2b-102];
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             [(iv)] (D) a judge or other court official, juror, probation officer, or parole officer; or
             (E) a security officer contracted to secure, guard, or otherwise protect tangible
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      personal property, real property, or the life and well-being of human or animal life in the area
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      of the offense;
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191 [<del>(n)</del>] (xiv) the actor committed homicide [<del>was committed</del>]: 192 (4) by means of a destructive device, bomb, explosive, incendiary device, or similar device which was planted, hidden, or concealed in any place, area, dwelling, building, 193 194 or structure, or was mailed or delivered; 195 (ii) (B) by means of any weapon of mass destruction (as defined in Section 196 <del>76-10-401</del>]; or 197 [(iii)] (C) to target a law enforcement officer [as defined in Section 76-5-210]; 198 [<del>(o)</del>] (xv) the actor committed homicide [<del>was committed</del>] during the act of unlawfully 199 assuming control of [any] an aircraft, train, or other public conveyance by use of threats or 200 force with intent to: 201 (A) obtain any valuable consideration for the release of the public conveyance or any 202 passenger, crew member, or any other [person] individual aboard[, or to]; 203 (B) direct the route or movement of the public conveyance; or 204 (C) otherwise exert control over the public conveyance; 205 [(p)] (xvi) the actor committed homicide [was committed] by means of the 206 administration of a poison or of any lethal substance or of any substance administered in a 207 lethal amount, dosage, or quantity; 208 [<del>(q)</del>] (xvii) the [<del>victim</del>] individual who was killed was [<del>a person</del>] an individual held or 209 otherwise detained as a shield, hostage, or for ransom; 210 [(r)] (xviii) the actor committed homicide [was committed] in an especially heinous, 211 atrocious, cruel, or exceptionally depraved manner, any of which must be demonstrated by 212 physical torture, serious physical abuse, or serious bodily injury of the [victim] individual who 213 was killed before death; (s) (xix) the actor dismembers, mutilates, or disfigures the [victim's] individual's 214 who was killed body, whether before or after death, in a manner demonstrating the actor's 215 216 depravity of mind; or [(t)] (xx) the [victim] individual who was killed, at the time of the death of the [victim] 217 individual: 218 219 [(i)] (A) was younger than 14 years [of age] old; and 220 [(ii)] (B) was not an unborn child. 221 [(2) Criminal homicide constitutes aggravated murder if the] (3) An actor commits 222 aggravated murder if the actor, with reckless indifference to human life, causes the death of

- [another] an individual incident to an act, scheme, course of conduct, or criminal episode during which the actor is a major participant in the commission or attempted commission of:
- 225 (a) child abuse, <u>punishable as a felony of the second degree under</u> Subsection 226 76-5-109(2)(a);
- (b) child kidnapping, under Section 76-5-301.1;
- (c) rape of a child, <u>under</u> Section 76-5-402.1;
- (d) object rape of a child, under Section 76-5-402.3;
- (e) sodomy on a child, <u>under</u> Section 76-5-403.1; or
- 231 (f) sexual abuse or aggravated sexual abuse of a child, <u>under</u> Section 76-5-404.1.
- 232 (3) (a) If a notice of intent to seek the death penalty has been filed, [aggravated]
- 233 murder a violation of Subsection (2) is a capital felony.
- 234 (b) If a notice of intent to seek the death penalty has not been filed, aggravated 235 murder is a noncapital first degree felony punishable as provided in Section 76-3-207.7.
  - (c) (i) Within 60 days after arraignment of the defendant, the prosecutor may file notice of intent to seek the death penalty.
- 238 (ii) The notice shall be served on the defendant or defense counsel and filed with the court.
- [(ii)] (iii) Notice of intent to seek the death penalty may be served and filed more than 60 days after the arraignment upon written stipulation of the parties or upon a finding by the court of good cause.
  - (d) Without the consent of the prosecutor, the court may not accept a plea of guilty to noncapital first degree felony aggravated murder during the period in which the prosecutor may file a notice of intent to seek the death penalty under Subsection (3) (c)(i).
- (e) If the defendant was younger than 18 years [of age] old at the time the offense was committed, aggravated murder is a noncapital first degree felony punishable as provided in Section 76-3-207.7.
- VA NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS AN ATTEMPT TO CLARIFY SPECIAL MITIGATION
- 250 (f)(i) If the trier of fact finds the elements of aggravated murder, or alternatively,
- 251 attempted aggravated murder, as described in this section are proved beyond a reasonable
- doubt, and also finds that the existence of special mitigation is established by a
- 253 preponderance of the evidence and in accordance with Section 76-5-205.5, the actor:
- (A) is guilty of a first degree felony; and

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- 255 (B) shall be sentenced in accordance with the sentencing provisions of Subsection 256 76-5-203(3)(b).
- (ii) If the trier of fact finds that special mitigation is not established in accordance with 257 Section 76-5-205.5, the trier of fact shall convict the defendant of aggravated murder or 258 259 attempted aggravated murder, respectively.
  - (4) (a) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of aggravated murder or attempted aggravated murder that the [defendant] actor caused the death of another or attempted to cause the death of another under a reasonable belief that the circumstances provided a legal justification or excuse for the conduct although the conduct was not legally justifiable or excusable under the existing circumstances.
  - (b) The reasonable belief of the actor under Subsection (4) (a) shall be determined from the viewpoint of a reasonable person under the then existing circumstances.
  - (c) [This] The affirmative defense described in this Subsection (4) reduces charges only as follows:
    - (i) aggravated murder to murder; and
    - (ii) attempted aggravated murder to attempted murder.
- (5) (a) Any aggravating circumstance described in Subsection [(1) or] (2) that 272 constitutes a separate offense does not merge with the crime of aggravated murder.
  - (b) [A person] An actor who is convicted of aggravated murder, based on an aggravating circumstance described in Subsection [(1) or] (2) that constitutes a separate offense, may also be convicted of, and punished for, the separate offense.
- 276 76-5-203. Murder -- Penalties-- Affirmative defense and special mitigation --277 Separate offenses.
- (1) (a) As used in this section, "predicate offense" means: 278
- 279 (a) (i) a clandestine drug lab violation under Section 58-37d-4 or 58-37d-5;
- [(b)] (ii) child abuse, under Subsection 76-5-109(2)(a), when the [victim] abused 280
- 281 individual is younger than 18 years of age;
- (iii) kidnapping under Section 76-5-301; 282
- 283 (iv) child kidnapping under Section 76-5-301.1;
- 284 (v) aggravated kidnapping under Section 76-5-302;
- 285 (th) (vi) rape of a child under Section 76-5-402.1;
- 286 (g) (vii) object rape of a child under Section 76-5-402.3;

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[(h)] (viii) sodomy upon a child under Section 76-5-403.1;
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            (ix) forcible sexual abuse under Section 76-5-404;
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            (x) sexual abuse of a child or aggravated sexual abuse of a child under Section
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      76-5-404.1;
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            [(k)] (xi) rape under Section 76-5-402;
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            (xii) object rape under Section 76-5-402.2;
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            [(m)] (xiii) forcible sodomy under Section 76-5-403;
            [(n)] (xiv) aggravated sexual assault under Section 76-5-405;
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            [(o)] (xv) arson under Section 76-6-102;
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            (xvi) aggravated arson under Section 76-6-103;
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            [<del>(q)</del>] (xvii) burglary under Section 76-6-202;
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            [<del>(r)</del>] (xviii) aggravated burglary under Section 76-6-203;
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            (s) (xix) robbery under Section 76-6-301;
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            (xx) aggravated robbery under Section 76-6-302;
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            [(u)] (xxi) escape or aggravated escape under Section 76-8-309; or
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            (xxii) a felony violation of Section 76-10-508 or 76-10-508.1 regarding discharge
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      of a firearm or dangerous weapon.
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             (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
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            (2) [Criminal homicide constitutes] An actor commits murder if:
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            (a) the actor intentionally or knowingly causes the death of another;
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            (b) intending to cause serious bodily injury to another, the actor commits an act
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      clearly dangerous to human life that causes the death of another;
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            (c) acting under circumstances evidencing a depraved indifference to human life, the
      actor knowingly engages in conduct [which] that creates a grave risk of death to another
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      and thereby causes the death of another;
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            (d) (i) the actor is engaged in the commission, attempted commission, or immediate
      flight from the commission or attempted commission of any predicate offense, or is a party to
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      the predicate offense;
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            (ii) [a person] an individual other than a party [as defined] described in Section
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      76-2-202 is killed in the course of the commission, attempted commission, or immediate flight
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      from the commission or attempted commission of any predicate offense; and
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            (iii) the actor acted with the intent required as an element of the predicate offense;
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319	(e) the actor recklessly causes the death of a peace officer or military service member
320	in uniform while in the commission or attempted commission of:

- (i) an assault against a peace officer under Section 76-5-102.4;
- 322 (ii) interference with a peace officer while making a lawful arrest under Section 323 76-8-305 if the actor uses force against [a] the peace officer; or
- 324 (iii) an assault against a military service member in uniform under Section 76-5-102.4;
- 325 (f) the actor commits a homicide [which] that would be aggravated murder, but the 326 offense is reduced [pursuant to] in accordance with Subsection 76-5-202(4); or
- (g) the actor commits aggravated murder, but special mitigation is established underSection 76-5-205.5.
  - (3) (a) [Murder] A violation of Subsection (2) is a first degree felony.
  - (b) [A person] A defendant who is convicted of murder shall be sentenced to imprisonment for an indeterminate term of not less than 15 years and which may be for life.
  - (4) (a) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of murder or attempted murder that the defendant caused the death of another or attempted to cause the death of another under a reasonable belief that the circumstances provided a legal justification or excuse for the conduct although the conduct was not legally justifiable or excusable under the existing circumstances.
- 337 (b) The reasonable belief of the actor under Subsection (4)(a) shall be determined 338 from the viewpoint of a reasonable [person] individual under the then existing 339 circumstances.
  - (c) [This] The affirmative defense described in this Subsection (4) reduces charges only from:
    - (i) murder to manslaughter; and
- 343 (ii) attempted murder to attempted manslaughter.
- VA NOTE: THE FOLLOWING IS AN ATTEMPT TO CLARIFY SPECIAL MITIGATION
- 345 (d)(i) If the trier of fact finds the elements of murder, or alternatively, attempted
- murder, as described in this section are proved beyond a reasonable doubt, and also finds
- 347 that the existence of special mitigation is established by a preponderance of the evidence
- and in accordance with Section 76-5-205.5, the actor is guilty of a felony of the second
- 349 <u>degree.</u>

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(ii) If the trier of fact finds that special mitigation is not established in accordance with

- Section 76-5-205.5, the trier of fact shall convict the defendant of murder or attempted
   murder, respectively.
- 353 (5) (a) Any predicate offense [described in Subsection (1)] that constitutes a separate offense does not merge with the crime of murder.
- (b) [A person] An actor who is convicted of murder, based on a predicate offense [described in Subsection (1)] that constitutes a separate offense, may also be convicted of, and punished for, the separate offense.
- 358 **76-5-204.** Death of individual other than intended victim no defense.
- (1) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- 360 (2) In [any] a prosecution for criminal homicide, evidence that the actor caused the death of [a person] an individual other than the [intended victim shall not constitute]
- 362 individual the actor intended to cause the death of is not a defense for any purpose to
- 363 criminal homicide. VA NOTE: CHANGE TO INDIVIDUAL FROM VICTIM BUT IT'S NOT AS
- 364 EASY TO READ

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- **76-5-205.** Manslaughter <u>-- Penalties</u>.
- 366 (1) (a) As used in this section:
- 367 [(a)] (i) (A) "Aid" means the act of providing the physical means.
- [(ii)] (B) "Aid" does not include the withholding or withdrawal of life sustaining treatment procedures to the extent allowed under Title 75, Chapter 2a, Advance Health Care Directive Act, or any other laws of this state.
  - [(b)] (ii) "Practitioner" means an individual currently licensed, registered, or otherwise authorized by law to administer, dispense, distribute, or prescribe medications or procedures in the course of professional practice.
- 374 [(c)] (iii) "Provides" means to administer, prescribe, distribute, or dispense.
- 375 (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- 376 (2) Except as provided in Subsection (5),[-criminal homicide constitutes manslaughter 377 if the actor] an actor commits manslaughter if the actor :
  - (a) recklessly causes the death of another;
- 379 (b) intentionally, and with knowledge that another individual intends to commit suicide 380 or attempt to commit suicide, aids the other individual to commit suicide; or
- (c) commits a homicide which would be murder, but the offense is reduced [pursuant in accordance with] Subsection 76-5-203(4)[; or

- (d) commits murder, but special mitigation is established under Section 76-5-205.5].
  - (3) [Manslaughter] A violation of Subsection (2) is a felony of the second degree.
- (4) (a) In addition to the penalty described under this section or any other section, [an individual] a defendant who is convicted of violating this section shall have the [individual's] defendant's driver license revoked under Section 53-3-220 if the death of another individual results from driving a motor vehicle.
  - (b) The court shall forward the report of the conviction resulting from driving a motor vehicle to the Driver License Division in accordance with Section 53-3-218.
  - (5) (a) A practitioner does not violate Subsection (2)(b) if the practitioner provides medication or a procedure to treat an individual's illness or relieve an individual's pain or discomfort, regardless of whether the medication or procedure may hasten or increase the risk of death to the individual to whom the practitioner provides the medication or procedure [, unless] \_.
  - (b) Notwithstanding Subsection (5)(a), a practitioner violates Subsection (2)(b) if the practitioner intentionally and knowingly provides the medication or procedure to aid the individual to commit suicide or attempt to commit suicide.
  - 76-5-205.5. Special mitigation for mental illness or provocation reducing [the level of criminal homicide offense] offense sentence -- Burden of proof -- Application to reduce offense.
- 402 (1) (a) As used in this section:

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- 403 [(a)] (i) (A) "Extreme emotional distress" means an overwhelming reaction of anger, 404 shock, or grief that:
  - [(A)] (I) causes the defendant to be incapable of reflection and restraint; and
- 406 [(B)] (II) would cause an objectively reasonable person to be incapable of reflection 407 and restraint.
- 408 [(ii)] (B) "Extreme emotional distress" does not include:
- 409 [(A)] (I) a condition resulting from mental illness; or
- 410 [(B)] (II) distress that is substantially caused by the defendant's own conduct.
- 411 [(b)] (ii) "Mental illness" means the same as that term is defined in Section 76-2-305.
- (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
- 413 (2) Special mitigation exists when a defendant causes the death of another or 414 attempts to cause the death of another:

415 (a) (i) under circumstances that are not legally justified, but the defendant acts under 416 a delusion attributable to a mental illness;

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- (ii) the nature of the delusion is such that, if the facts existed as the defendant believed them to be in the delusional state, those facts would provide a legal justification for the defendant's conduct; and
- (iii) the defendant's actions, in light of the delusion, are reasonable from the objective viewpoint of a reasonable person; or
- (b) except as provided in Subsection (4), under the influence of extreme emotional distress that is predominantly caused by the [victim's] deceased individual's highly provoking act immediately preceding the defendant's actions. VA NOTE: DOES THIS WORK IN LIEU OF "VICTIM" OR DOES IT NEED TO BE MORE SPECIFIC HOW THE INDIVIDUAL IS DECEASED?
- (3) A defendant who is under the influence of voluntarily consumed, injected, or ingested alcohol, controlled substances, or volatile substances at the time of the alleged offense may not claim mitigation of the offense under Subsection (2)(a) on the basis of mental illness if the alcohol or substance causes, triggers, or substantially contributes to the defendant's mental illness.
  - (4) A defendant may not claim special mitigation under Subsection (2)(b) if:
- (a) the time period after the [victim's] deceased individual's highly provoking act and before the defendant's actions was long enough for an objectively reasonable person to have recovered from the extreme emotional distress;
- (b) the defendant responded to the [victim's] deceased individual's highly provoking act by inflicting serious or substantial bodily injury on the [victim] deceased individual over a prolonged period, or by inflicting torture on the [victim] deceased individual, regardless of whether the [victim] deceased individual was conscious during the infliction of serious or substantial bodily injury or torture; or
- (c) the [victim's] deceased individual's highly provoking act, described in Subsection (2)(b), is comprised of words alone.
- VA NOTE: FOLLOWING LANGUAGE WAS MOVED TO EACH OF THE OFFENSE

  STATUTES
- [(5) (a) If the trier of fact finds that the elements of an offense described in Subsection
  (5)(b) are proven beyond a reasonable doubt, and also finds that the existence of special

447	mitigation under this section is established by a preponderance of the evidence, the trier of
448	fact shall return a verdict on the reduced charge as provided in Subsection (5)(b).
449	(b) If under Subsection (5)(a) the offense is:
450	(i) aggravated murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of murder;
451	(ii) attempted aggravated murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of
452	attempted murder;
453	(iii) murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of manslaughter; or
454	(iv) attempted murder, the defendant shall instead be found guilty of attempted
455	<del>manslaughter.</del>
456	(c) If the trier of fact finds that special mitigation is not established under this section,
457	the trier of fact shall convict the defendant of the offense for which the prosecution proves all
458	the elements beyond a reasonable doubt.]
459	[(6)] (5) (a) If a jury is the trier of fact, a unanimous vote of the jury is required to
460	establish the existence of the special mitigation under this section.
461	(b) If the jury finds special mitigation by a unanimous vote, the jury shall return a
462	verdict on the reduced charge [as provided in Subsection (5)] in accordance with the crimina
463	homicide statute under which the defendant is charge.
464	(c) If the jury finds by a unanimous vote that special mitigation is not established, or if
465	the jury is unable to unanimously agree special mitigation is established, the jury shall convict
466	the defendant of the greater offense for which the prosecution proves all the elements
467	beyond a reasonable doubt.
468	[ <del>(7)</del> ] <u>(6)</u> (a) If the issue of special mitigation is submitted to the trier of fact, the trier
469	of fact shall return a special verdict indicating whether the existence of special mitigation is
470	found.
471	(b) The trier of fact shall return the special verdict at the same time as the general
472	verdict, to indicate the basis for the general verdict.
473	[(8) Special mitigation under this section does not, in any case, reduce the level of an
474	offense by more than one degree from that offense, the elements of which the evidence
475	proves beyond a reasonable doubt.] VA NOTE: WITH THE SPECIAL MITIGATION
476	CHANGES MADE WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE OFFENSE STATUTES, DELETED. OK?
477	76-5-206. Negligent homicide <u> Penalties</u> .
478	(1) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.

479 [(1) Criminal homicide constitutes negligent homicide] (2) An actor commits negligent 480 homicide if the actor, acting with criminal negligence, causes the death of another. [(2) Negligent homicide] A violation of Subsection (2) is a class A misdemeanor. 481 [(3)] (4) (a) In addition to the penalty provided under this section or any other 482 483 section, [a person] an individual who is convicted of violating this section shall have the [person's] individual's driver license revoked under Section 53-3-220 if the death of another 484 485 [person] individual results from driving a motor vehicle. (b) The court shall forward the report of the conviction to the Driver License Division 486 in accordance with Section 53-3-218. 487 488 76-5-207. Automobile homicide -- Penalties -- Evidence. 489 (1) (a) As used in this section: 490 (i) "Criminally negligent" means the same as that term is described in Subsection 491 76-2-103(4). 492 [<del>(a)</del>] (ii) "Drug" or "drugs" means: 493 (h) a controlled substance as defined in Section 58-37-2; 494 (Hi) (B) a drug as defined in Section 58-17b-102; or [(iii)] (C) any substance that, when knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly taken into 495 496 the human body, can impair the ability of [a person] an individual to safely operate a motor 497 vehicle. [(b)] (iii) "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle and includes any 498 499 automobile, truck, van, motorcycle, train, engine, watercraft, or aircraft. 500 (iv) "Negligent" means simple negligence, the failure to exercise that degree of care that reasonable and prudent persons exercise under like or similar circumstances. 501 502 (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section. (2) [(a) Criminal homicide is automobile homicide, a third degree felony, if the person] 503 504 An actor commits automobile homicide if the actor: 505 (a) operates a motor vehicle in a negligent or criminally negligent manner causing the death of another; and[:] 506 507 [(i)] (b)(i) has sufficient alcohol in [his] the actor's body that a subsequent chemical 508 test shows that the [person] actor has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams 509 or greater at the time of the test;

510

(ii) is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol

511	and any drug to a degree that renders the [person] actor incapable of safely operating a
512	vehicle; or
513	(iii) has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of
514	operation.
515	[(b) A conviction for a violation of this Subsection (2) is a second degree felony if it is
516	subsequent to a conviction as defined in Subsection 41-6a-501(2).]
517	[(c) As used in this Subsection (2), "negligent" means simple negligence, the failure to
518	exercise that degree of care that reasonable and prudent persons exercise under like or
519	similar circumstances.]
520	[ (3) (a) Criminal homicide is automobile homicide, a second degree felony, if the
521	person operates a motor vehicle in a criminally negligent manner causing the death of
522	another and:
523	(i) has sufficient alcohol in his body that a subsequent chemical test shows that the
524	person has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of the
525	<del>test;</del>
526	(ii) is under the influence of alcohol, any drug, or the combined influence of alcohol
527	and any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely operating a vehicle; or
528	(iii) has a blood or breath alcohol concentration of .05 grams or greater at the time of
529	<del>operation.</del>
530	(b) As used in this Subsection (3), "criminally negligent" means criminal negligence as
531	defined by Subsection 76-2-103(4).]
532	VA NOTE: PLEASE REVIEW FOLLOWING REWRITE
533	(3)(a) A violation of Subsection (2) is a third degree felony if the actor operated a
534	motor vehicle in a negligent manner.
535	(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a), a violation of Subsection (2) is a second degree
536	felony if the actor operated the motor vehicle in a criminally negligent manner.
537	(c) Notwithstanding Subsection (3)(a) or (b), a violation of Subsection (2) is a second
538	degree felony if:
539	(i) the actor operated a motor vehicle in a negligent manner; and
540	(ii) conviction for the violation is subsequent to a conviction as defined in Subsection
541	41-6a-501(2)(a).
542	(4) The fact that an actor charged with violating this section is or has been legally

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543	entitled to use alcohol or a drug is not a defense.
544	(5) An actor is guilty of a separate offense for each individual suffering bodily injury or
545	serious bodily injury, whether or not the injuries arise from the same episode of driving, as a
546	result of the actor's violation of Section 41-6a-502 or death as a result of the actor's violation
547	of this section.
548	[ <del>(4)</del> ] <u>(6)(a)</u> The standards for chemical breath analysis as provided by Section
549	41-6a-515 and the provisions for the admissibility of chemical test results as provided by
550	Section 41-6a-516 apply to determination and proof of blood alcohol content under this
551	section.
552	[(5)] (b) Calculations of blood or breath alcohol concentration under this section shall
553	be made in accordance with Subsection 41-6a-502(1).
554	[(6) The fact that a person charged with violating this section is or has been legally
555	entitled to use alcohol or a drug is not a defense.]
556	[ <del>(7)</del> ] <u>(c)</u> Evidence of a defendant's blood or breath alcohol content or drug content is
557	admissible except when prohibited by Rules of Evidence or the constitution.
558	[(8) A person is guilty of a separate offense for each victim suffering bodily injury or
559	serious bodily injury as a result of the person's violation of Section 41-6a-502 or death as a
560	result of the person's violation of this section whether or not the injuries arise from the same
561	episode of driving.]
562	76-5-207.5. Automobile homicide involving [using] a handheld wireless
563	communication device while driving.
564	(1) (a) As used in this section:
565	[ <del>(a)</del> ] <u>(i)</u> "Criminally negligent" means [ <del>criminal negligence as defined by</del> ] means the
566	same as that term is described in Subsection 76-2-103(4).
567	[ <del>(b)</del> ] <u>(ii)</u> "Handheld wireless communication device" [ <del>has the same meaning as</del> ]
568	means the same as that term is defined in Section 41-6a-1716.
569	[ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(iii)</u> "Motor vehicle" means any self-propelled vehicle and includes any
570	automobile, truck, van, motorcycle, train, engine, watercraft, or aircraft.
571	[ <del>(d)</del> ] <u>(iv)</u> "Negligent" means simple negligence, the failure to exercise that degree of
572	care that reasonable and prudent persons exercise under like or similar circumstances.
573	(b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
574	[(2) Criminal homicide is automobile homicide, a third degree felony, if the person]

```
575
             (2) An actor commits automobile homicide if the actor:
576
             (a)(i) operates a moving motor vehicle:
            (A) in a negligent manner[:]; or
577
            (B) in a criminally negligent manner; and
578
579
            (ii) while using a handheld wireless communication device in violation of Section
      41-6a-1716; and
580
            [(b causing)] (b) causes the death of another [person] individual.
581
582
             [(3) Criminal homicide is automobile homicide, a second degree felony, if the person
583
      operates a moving motor vehicle in a criminally negligent manner:
584
            (a) while using a handheld wireless communication device in violation of Section
      41-6a-1716; and
585
586
            (b) causing the death of another person.]
587
             (3) A violation of Subsection (2)(a)(i)(A) is a third degree felony.
588
            (b) A violation of Subsection (2)(a)(i)(B) is a second degree felony.
             76-5-208. Child abuse homicide -- Penalties.
589
590
             [(1) Criminal homicide constitutes child abuse homicide if, under circumstances not
591
      amounting to aggravated murder, as described in Section 76-5-202,
592
             (1)(a) As used in this section, "child abuse" means an offense described in Subsection
593
      76-5-109(1).
             (b) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
594
            (2) Unless a violation amounts to aggravated murder as described in Section
595
596
      76-5-202, an actor commits child abuse homicide if:
            (a)(i) the actor causes the death of a [person under] an individual younger than 18
597
598
      years[of age] old; and
599
            (ii) the individual's death results from child abuse[, as defined in Subsection
600
      \frac{76-5-109(1)}{1}; and
601
             (a) if (b)(i) the child abuse is done recklessly under Subsection 76-5-109(2)(b);
             [(b) if ] (ii) the child abuse is done with criminal negligence under Subsection
602
      76-5-109(2)(c); or
603
604
            (c) if, (iii) under circumstances not amounting to the type of child abuse homicide
      described in Subsection [\frac{(1)(a)}{(2)(b)(i)}], the child abuse is done intentionally, knowingly,
605
606
      recklessly, or with criminal negligence, under Subsection 76-5-109(3)(a), (b), or (c).
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607	[ <del>(2) Child abuse homicide as described in</del> ] <u>(3)(a) A violation of</u> Subsection [ <del>(1)(a)</del> ]
608	(2)(b)(i) is a first degree felony.
609	[ <del>(3) Child abuse homicide as described in Subsections (1)(b) and (c)</del> ] <u>(b) A violation</u>
610	of Subsection (2)(b)(ii) or (iii) is a second degree felony.
611	76-5-209. Homicide by assault Penalty.
612	(1) Definitions of terms in Section 76-1-101.5 apply to this section.
613	[(1) A person] (2) An actor commits homicide by assault if, under circumstances not
614	amounting to aggravated murder, murder, or manslaughter [, a person] :
615	(a) the actor causes the death of [another] an individual; and
616	(b) the actor causes the individual's death while intentionally or knowingly attempting
617	with unlawful force or violence, to do bodily injury to [another] a third party.
618	[ <del>(2)</del> ] (3) Homicide by assault is a third degree felony.